YESTERDAYS IN WASHINGTON.

Pen Pictures of Celebrities of the Past Generation.

By MARY S. LOCKWOOD.

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PAMOUS FIGHTS FOR THE SPEAKER-SHIP-HENRY CLAY AND JOHN SHER-

It was an unprecedented condition in which Henry Clay found himself Speaker of the House the first day he entered Congress as a member, and it is an interesting story how this came about.

Near the close of the 13th Congress, number of members being together, the conversation turned upon the condition of black one!"

About the same time, March 28, John About the same time, March 28, John

said a third, "for he disregards all rules." Dec. 10, and hoped your election would do this?" it was asked.

member of the next House, and is the very wire election, if possible, will occur soon, member of the next House, and is the very "Write me how you came to sign for that

In December, 1856, Gen. Sherman writes,

Francisco to his brother: "I see you have been placed on the Committee of Foreign Relations, which is deemed a compliment.

* * I shall expect you to avoid localism and to act as a representative of a great, developing Nation, rather than a mere emblem of the feuds and prejudices of a large of the Librarians said to me: "Right back of you sits Mr. Helper, author of the Impending Crisis."

I turned and saw a man with hair and which the complete of the large of the large

and decorum, and all felt that a reform flust be effected. The great and burning question was how to accomplish this reform "How is it to be done?" asked one.

"By electing a Speaker who will enforce "By electing a Speaker who will enforce "In December, 1859, John Sherman was the state of the same time, and a start 18, 30nn and 18 store there: "I have been appointed on a committee of three of the House to go to Kansas to investigate," etc. In June John wrote: "Your notions on the slavery question are in common with my own."

In December, 1859, John Sherman was the same time, are the same time, a order," replied another. "Then it must be some man who can bridle John Randolph."
said a third "for he digregated all rules" watched the dispatches which are up to

odo both; but "where is the man who could this?" it was asked.
"Til tell you," said Mr. Roberts, of Pennanarchy universal on this continent, and I sylvania; "young Henry Clay will be a do not believe you want that. I hope that member of the next House and is the very your election, if possible, will occur soon.

It was assented to then and there that book."

Mr. Sherman, in reply, says: "You ask



Mr. Randolph by intuition recognized in Mr. Chy a man over whom he could not ride without a severe test of his mettle. can be to any one, and in proper circumstances I would distinctly say so; but under the threat of Clark's resolution I could not, with self-respect, say more than

personal appearance. He was an Ameri-can with decide! English proclivities. He admired the English Government-her arislocracy, her books, her horses, anything He would not allow an American ook—not even an American Bible—in his ouse. He prided himself on having royal

house. He prided filmself on having royal bloot in his veins, and being a descendant of Pocahontas. Mr. Randolph opposed every President, and made himself odious by his bitterness against John Quincy Adams. His hand was that of Esau, but his voice was that of Jacob. He rambled everywhere in his personalities—"through field and flood, briar brake and wood, hitting promischously and missing the

story is told of a member of Congress from Maine, so famous for calling the previous question" as to acquire the sobriquet of "Previous Question" Cushman. He had greatly annoyed Mr. Randolph, quite likely by the privilege he indulged in, cutting him off in his long harangues. So Mr. Bandolph got beek at him increased his Mr. Randolph got back at him in one of his speeches, "when he discussed everything and all things beside." He said the Germans were a people of wonderful ingenuity, and described some of their clocks in which were attachments by which automatic birds would come out and sing, and figures of men which would perform various antics and make a bow and retire, and there was one that especially attracted his attention a clock out of which the figure of a man e doomed member) would pop up cry out "Previous question." "previous question." and then pop down again out of fight. He hit his mark this time, and poor "Mr. Previous Question." "Mr. Previous Question" never again cut off one of John Randolph's long harangues.

rears after, when Mr. Randolph was on his way to Philadelphia to seek medical aid, he stopped in Washington, and hearing that Mr. Clay was addressing the Senate, of which he had become a member, on some important subject, he ordered his servants to carry him to the Senate Chamber, where ne was placed on a couch in the rear, ne was placed on a couch in the rear, but so near Mr. Clay that he might hear his voice. Randolph saying his great desire was to

near Clay once more. When the speech was finished, Mr. Clay was astounded to see Mr. Randolph lying there, and went to him with extended hand and inquired after his health

"Dying, sir, dying!" Mr. Randolph re-plie! "I came here expressly to see you." They remained some time with chasped hands and eyes suffused with tears. They had met as orators and statesmen for 25 years, and had many keen encounters; they had met on the field in deadly conflict, and they parted this day for all time, but as friends!

Referring to John Sherman's political career, we find in a letter from Gen Sherman to his brother, dated Jan. 14, 1851, this advice:

Clay should be elected Speaker of the next Muss, and of course a collision between him and Mr. Randolph was inevitable. From the day they first met on the floor of Congress there was an apparent rivalry or hostility between Henry Clay and John Randolph.

Mr. Randolph by intuition recognized in Ir. Clay a man over whom he could not the last Congress, to use my name. Everybed without a severe whom he could not the last Congress, to use my name. Everybed without a severe whom he could not the last Congress, to use my name. Everybed without a severe whom he could not the last Congress, to use my name. Everybed without a severe whom he could not the last Congress, to use my name. Everybed without a severe whom he could not the last Congress, to use my name. Everybed without a severe whom he could not the last Congress there was an apparent of the House I told Morgan, a member of the last Congress, to use my name. Everybed without a severe whom he could not the parties of the first part do hereby expressly reserve to themselves, and to each of them, during and for the period of their natural lives, respectively, a life interest in and to the premises herein described. Such life interest, in case of the death of either of the parties of the first part, to revert to the other."

Missing in London of the House I fold Morgan, a member of the last Congress, to use my name. Every body knows that the ultra sentiments in the book are as obnoxious to me as they can be to any one, and in proper circum-

Congress. Sixty-eight members of the House had indorsed the enterprise. Among the original subscribers for the book we find the names of Schuyler Colfax, Anson Redisease. Once I Colfax, Callaghe A. Anson Redisease. Once I Colfax Redisease.

Burlingame, Owen Lovejoy, Gaiusha A. Grow, Henry L. Dawes, Justin S. Morrill, Francis E. Spinner, and John Sherman. When John Sherman was nominated for Speaker of the House of Representatives he found himself at once opposed, abused, and insulted by the expire resoluted. and insulted by the entire pro-slavery party, North and South, solely on the ground of having with his signature approved the publishing of the book.

The following is the resolution of the Hon. John B. Clark, to which Mr. Sherman alludge:

man alludes: "Resolved, That no person who has in dorsed and recommended the book or the

compend from it is fit to be Speaker of the In fact, one chivalric Representative went so far as to say: "Every signer for that book was not only unfit for Speaker, but unfit to live."

After a contest of eight weeks, in which Mr. Sherman's friends adhered to him through all these trying days with patriotic devotion, Mr. Sherman arose in his seat and withdrew his name as caudidate for Speaker, whereupon the Hon. Wm. Pennington, of New Jersey, a Whig, who had constantly given his vote to Mr. Sherhad constantly given his vote to Mr. Sher-man, was put in nomination, and elected. It was well understood when Mr. Sher-man withdrew he was to have his finger on the pulse of committees, and so it came that his friend Henry Cook, whom he brought with him from Ohio, was given the contract for printing.

This was before there was a Govern-ment Printing Office, and when all the

At one time, when an animated debate was going on in Congress upon the Panama public printing Office, and when all the public printing was let by contract. It was a rich plum that fell into the hands of Constitution, a personal affair occurred between Mr. Randolph and Mr. Clay.

In Mr. Randolph's speech against the mission to Panama he took occasion to say that the union of Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay was like the coalition of Bliffl and Black which have covered Mr. Sherman's eventful life not a word has ever been said against ful life not a word has ever been said against

and and Black also charged Mr. Clay with forging or falsifying a paper.

Mr. Clay had no alternative, in the minds of his friends, but to call Mr. Randolph to the field. The meeting took place on the sth of April, 1826. After the first exchange of shots they stepped forward and shook hands. Mr. Randolph pocosely remarked: "You owe me a coat, Mr. Clay. The bullet has passed through the skirt of my coat."

Mr. Clay promptly replied: "I am glad the between them.

Years."

In all the ups and downs of politics which have covered Mr. Sherman's event fullife not a word has ever been said against his integrity or honor. He has made a handsome fortune by legitimate investment and sagacious forethought, and he enters the ripeness of years an honored citizen of these United States.

Mr. W. B. Shaw, the Nestor of the press in Washington, a man who had had rare opportunities of feeling the pulse of this always reliable during the pulse of this had been been said against his integrity or honor. He has made a handsome fortune by legitimate investment and sagacious forethought, and he enters the ripeness of years an honored citizen of these United States.

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Mr. W. B. Shaw, the Nestor of the press in Washington, a man who had had rare opportunities of feeling the pulse of this always reliable during the pulse of the press. has passed through the skirt of my coat."
Mr. Clay promptly replied: "I am glad the debt is no greater." This ended the feud between them.

Years after, when Mr. Randolph was on

years ago. Mr. Sherman failed of the Speakership Mr. Sherman failed of the Speakership by means that, in the light of to-day, seems incredible, and we sometimes query if the result of the seems of such gigantic strength, what a saving it would have been of life and fortune. Had the influential men of the country carried out the principles of many Southern men, instead of cringing from duty, this beloved land would not have been made the waste place of a Nation.

the waste place of a Nation.

Thomas Jefferson said: "The abolition of slavery is the greatest object of desire in the Colonies where it was unhappily introduced in their infant state."

Washington hoped slavery would be abolished by law. John Randolph said, "I envy neither the

"Write me from Washington the political news, and again let me advise you to shun politics like poison, except it advance you in the profession of the law."

It is safe for us to say from to-day's point of view that John Sherman did not need this advice.

John Randolph said, "I envy neither the heart nor the head of that man from the druggists, full-sized packages at 50 cents. They are also excellent for invalides and children. A book on stomach disease and thousands of testimonials of genuine cures sent free by addressing F. A. Stuart of Virginia, who said: "It brings the judg ment of heaven on a country."

Wm. Wirt said it was contrary to the In December, 1856, Gen. Sherman writes,
"I see by the papers that you have been allows of nature and of Nations; and so on from Wm. Pinckney, Franklin P. Blair, sr., and Franklin P. Blair, jr., Monroe and will not be too forward, especially on slavery."

"O'L' I the following of the papers of th

one of the Librarians said to me: "Right back of your sits Mr. Helper, author of the Impending Crisis."

I turned and saw a man with hair and whiskers white as snow, he straight as an arrow, and dignified in bearing. I pressured to yourself; of course, you will vote as you think right—but should you have occasion to speak, do not imitate Giddings or Seward, but avoid the subject as a dirty black one!"

About the same time, March 28, John writes to his brother: "I have been appointed on a committee of three of three flows to go o Kansas to investigate," etc. In June long westion are in common with my own."

In December, 1859, John Sherman was the Republican candidate for Speaker of House. His house day be realized."

One of the Librarians said to me: "Right the opposition members who are not Democrats. There are eight of these: Populists—Representatives John C. Bell, of Colorado; Edwin R. Ridgeley, of Kansas, and Wm. L. Stark, Roderick D. Sutherstand, and with his picture in my hand. After the usual salutations. I asked was this a true picture of the author of the "Impending Crisis."

About the same time, March 28, John writes to his brother: "I have been appointed on a committee of three of three of the House to go on Kansas to investigate," etc. In June long the common with my own."

In December, 1859, John Sherman was the Republican candidate for Speaker of the House. His house of the common with my own."

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In December, 1859, John Sherman was the Republican candidate for Speaker of the House of the House of the House to go the straight as an art was and whith his picture in my hand. After the usual salutations. I ask the smilingly and same arrow and said: "After my mission to South America was over as Consul, where I was sent by Mr. Lincoln, I interested myself in many things in that common with my own."

In December, 1859, John Sherman was the Republican candidate for

railways unmaking statesmen. We hope this will not, but we are sure it can not be more effectual in making and unmaking Speakers than "The Impending Crisis." This famous little book was published in 1858, and created widespread attention at the time because it predicted many things which afterwards came to pass concerning the aims of the slave power, and the struggle which must soon ensue in dealing with the question of slavery in the

Mr. Helper being a Southern man, a native of North Carolina, and a forcible writer, his work created at the time a pro-found sensation, being widely read and extensively circulated by the anti-slavery agitators. The work was written in such forceful style that it was everywhere recog-nized as a powerful contribution to the literature of the controversy. It is only fair to say that Mr. Helper himself had nothing to do with the indorsement of his book by Mr. Sherman, and, in fact, knew nothing about is until its public announcement in the course of the Speakership contest, in which Mr. Sherman sought to excuse his action by pleading ignorance of the so-called offensive passages in the

published over 40 years ago, is still to be found in every general library, and is frequently consulted by those interested in the course of events just prior to the war of the rebellion.

(To be continued.)

DEEDED TO DEWEY'S SON. Final Paper in Transfer of the Admiral's

Final Paper in Transfer of the Admiral's Home Recorded.

George G. Dewey, only son of the Admiral, is now the owner of the handsome home at 1747 Rhode Island avenue, which was presented to his father by the American people in recognition of his services at the battle of Manila. The deed transferring the property from Mrs. Mildred McLean Dewey and George Dewey, her husband, was placed on record Nov. 22, in the office of the Recorder. Interlined on the margin is the following provision. on the margin is the following provision: "Subject, however, to this express reser-"Subject, however, to this express reservation, that the parties of the first part vation, that the parties of the miselves,

In the cath of either of the parties of the first part to revert to the other."

Sam's biscuits per day, unless we could good to us as a foraging country was no good to us as a foraging country.

Claims have been filed up to date on account of damages austained by American citizens through the Spanish war to the amount of \$25,000.000, and the Preside the famount of \$25,000.000, and the Preside to submit a recommendation to import in Cassell's Magnazine.

About 10 years ago, "said the Inspector, if was a watching some workmen pulling these claims and make provision for the payment of such as are found elgitimate. If the payment of such as are found elgitimate, if the payment of such as are found elgitimate. If the payment of such as are found elgitimate, if the payment of such as are found elgitimate, if the payment of such as are found elgitimate. If the payment of such as are found elgitimate, if the payment of such as are found elgitimate, if the payment of such as are found elgitimate, if the payment of such as are found elgitimate, if the payment of such as are found elgitimate, if the payment of such as are found elgitimate, if the payment of such as are found elgitimate, if the payment of such as are found elgitimate, if the payment of such as are found elgitimate, if the payment of such as are found elgitimate, if the payment of such as are found elgitimate, if the payment of such as are found elgitimate, if the payment of such as are found elgitimate, if the payment of such as are found elgitimate, if the payment of such as are found elgitimate, if the payment of such as are found elgitimate, if the payment of such as are found elgitimate, if the payment of such as are found elgitimate, if the payment of such as a word of the new member.

Mr. Randolph of Roanoke in many respects was a marvelous man—a man of great power of mind, extraordinary habits and accentricities, and a man of wonderful respects. Sherman calls it—created intense excitement over the country, and especially in the country which anything could be dropped through which anything could be dropped through which anything could be dropped into the roce of the country which anything could be dropped through which anything could be dropped into the roce of the country which anything could be dropped. he had managed to lock and bolt his door, and locked and bolted it was when he came round again. How they had got in and robbed him he couldn't imagine. Well, we searched about and finally discovered that the door was really two doors within another. He had locked and bolted the inner door into the frame safe enough, but then the frame itself was only another door with separate hinges of its own." 'I suppose the list of those reported missing is quite a short one in these days, is it not? "Some 18,000 to 20,000 a year! But don't look so startled! More than three-quarters of them of them turn up again in some way or other You see, the list includes strayed children and runaway boys to begin with. Then and runaway boys to begin with. Then there are the men who get locked up at night for something or other, and either are too careless or too ashamed to send to their wives, with the result that the poor women rush off to the nearest station in the morning to make inquiries. Quite a number of men go and hide after quarreting ber of men go and hide after quarreling with their wives. Why, I came across a case the other day where a man had lived for four years within half a mile of the wife he'd deserted without her finding him. A big town is the only safe place for a fellow that's 'wanted' to hide comforta-

Now is the time to raise clubs for The National Tribune. See

All for a Dime.

A man recently counted the motions made by a barber's hand during the process f shaving one man, and found them to be 678. Add to this the motions made by the barber's mouth the while, and the result is a marvelous sample of what can be got

IT CAN'T BE DONE.

No One Can Remain Well, No Chronic Disease Can Be Cured Unless the Stomach is First Made Strong and Vigorous.

This is plain because every organ in the body depends on the stomach for its nour-ishment. Nerve, bone, sinew, blood are made from the food which the stomach converts to our use

How useless to treat disease with this, that and the other remedy and neglect the most important of all, the stomach.

The earliest symptoms of indigestion are sour risings, bad taste in the mouth, gas in stomach and bowels, palpitation, all gone feeling, faintness, headaches constipation; later comes ioss of flesh consumption, liver and heart troubles kidney diseases, nervous prostration, all of which are the indirect result of poor

Any person suffering from indigestion should make it a practice to take after each meal one of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, allowing it to dissolve in the mouth and thus mingle with the saliva and enter the stomach in the most natural way. These Tablets are highly recommended by Dr. Jennison because they are composed of the natural digestive acids and fruit essences which assist the stomach in digest. sences which assist the stomach in digest

CHAT OF THE CORRIDORS.

The caucus rolls of both the great parties show that the membership of the House is now complete, saving only the vacancy in the Seventh Kentucky District, caused by will not be too forward, especially will not especially that of the purchase of the Speakership.

Sherman for the Speakership.

Mr. Shaw, in our interview, told of these days with graphic picturesqueness.

Later in the day, when I was in the National Library getting myself into closer touch with the Yesterdays of Washington as they passed day by day, a volume of the Union." This is another instance where a good General would have made a poor good General would have made of the General Mr. Sherman for the Speakership.

In good General We file of these days in the Nasin the Nas

The President will ask the incoming Congress to pass an act retiring Gen. Shafter with the rank of Major-General in the Regular Army. He has already been retired with the rank of Brigadier-General, but retained on the volunteer rolls until Congress can act.

There is now one vacancy in the list of Brigadier-Generals of the Regular Army, and another will be created in January by the statutory retirement of Brig.-Gen. Thomas M. Anderson. The existing va-cancy has been left open to enable the President to advance one or more officers of the army in recognition of specially meritorious services during the Spanish war and the Filipino insurrection. It is be-lieved to be the President's intention to appoint in succession Brig-Gens. J. F. Wilson, Fitz-Hugh Lee, and Joe Wheeler, wisson, Fitz-Hugh Lee, and Joe Wheeler, leiting each retire to make way for the other. This will give each a life pension of \$4,125 per annum. Then he will appoint Gens. Lawton and MacArthur permanent Brigadiers.

The select foreign circle at the Zoological Park was increased last week by the hirth of 62 bon-constrictors, varying in thickness from an inch to an inch and a half, and from an inch to an inch and a half, and from 13 to 18 inches in length. They showed their good condition by soon attacking the mice which ventured in the house, and crushing and swallowing them. The mother, a splendid, finely-mottled reptile, about 20 feet long, was a present from the Governor of Para, and was brought here by the Wilmington, with a number of other specimens of the Amazon, where she had been exploring.

It is supposed that the Republicans will at once proceed to reorganize the corps of Senate employes, and that the first step will be the displacement of Richard J. Bright, of Indiana, son of Senator Jesse D. Bright, who was expelled in 1861 for treason. Bright has been Sergeant-at-Arms for a number of years, and rules the employes magisterially. A prominent candidate for his place is Capt. Governor A. Custice, of Contocook, N. H. He served through the war in the veteran 7th N. H., and is a well-known merchant and manufacturer and a man of large executive facturer and a man of large executive ability. He was warmly supported in the caucus held in February, 1856, receiving a considerable plurality of the votes cast on the first ballot.

Secretary Long will recommend that one of the 13,500-ton armored cruisers be named "Virginia."

"Uncle Joe" Cannon, of Illinois, who carries under his slouch hat as much of the management and motive power of the House as any man in it, says that the appropriations will steer a middle course-neither be extravagant nor parsimonius. The revenues are coming in satisfactorily, there is prosperity everywhere, the Taga rebellion is virtually crushed, peace will be soon restored to the islands, the currency will be put an a gold basis, and Mr. Roberts will have a hard row to hoe.

The gavel which the State of Iowa will present to Gen. D. B. Henderson, in honor of his being the first Speaker from west of the Mississippi, will be a gorgeous affair. The wood came from Admiral Montojo's flagship, "Reina Maria Christina," which The wood came from Admiral Montojo's flagship, "Reina Maria Christina," which Admiral Dewey sank. In the handle are fro." We charged them in the darkness of to be inlaid 45 gold stars. There will be three solid gold plates on the gavel, one bearing Mr. Henderson's monogram, and other the seal of lowa, and another the seal of the United States. There are also sales bearing the will be seal of the United States. There are also sales bearing the will be seal of the United States. There are also sales bearing the will be seal of the bearing the will be sales and of the United States. plates bearing the wild rose, lowa's flower, quick and charged them.

and a row of ears of corn will run around

The Mobile there makes a bend almost

their entirety.

There are 122 new men in the House-56 Republicans and 66 Democrats.

Missouri, arrived in the city last week, and opened his headquarters for a canvass for the leadership of the Democrats in the opened his headquarters for a canvass for the leadership of the Democrats in the House. He announces himself in favor of an aggressive policy against Expansion, against Imperialism, trusts, a large standing army, the gold standard, and extravagance in public expenditures. He would let Cuba and the Philippines go.

It is said that economy as well as political reasons will diefate that the contest cases

When we came to this in our assault we had axmen to cut away some of the most formidable limbs. We then passed through the better that the contest cases in the House be decided as early as possible. In the 54th Congress a contest was allowed to drag through both sessions until two days before the dissolution of the Congress. The contestee drew \$10,000 in salary, less the salary for two days, together with his contest fee of \$2,000. As the contestant was allowed \$10,000 salary and \$2,000 fee, it was an expensive job for the Government. Then there is manifest injustice in keeping men out of seats to which they are entitled. Next is the political phase. As the roll Next is the political phase. As the roll now stands, the Republicans have a manow stands, the Republicans have a majority of only 13 votes in the House. If any Democrats are to be unseated—and some, it is said, certainly will be—in justice it is urged that they be put out of action early in the proceedings and their places filled by the Republicans entitled to a vote on the roll calls of the House.

Representative Babcock, of Wisconsin.

Representative Babcock, of Wisconsin,

Still, it may be impossible to keep politics out of the Roberts matter. In four or five Western States the Mormons hold the balance of power. Not only Utah, but Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, and Colorado have large Mormon populations, and the vote in all those States promises to be very close. Not only the electoral votes, but the close. Not only the electoral votes, but inclose of several Senators and Representatives might be made to depend upon the attitude of the Mormon population in those

See page 12 for particulars of our \$500 Guessing Contest.

THE SIEGE OF BLAKELY.

Comrade Stoneburner Writes of His Experi ences With the 114th Ohio.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: On March 5, 1865, the Union troops, under Gen. E. R. S. Camby and his subordi-nates, among them the 114th Ohio, at Mor-ganzia. La., with munitions of war and baggage, loaded on transports, on the Lower Mississippi River, steamed down the "Father of Waters" on their way to attack and capture that stronghold, the city of Moblie.

lake steamer.
On the morning of March 8 the good old steamboat moved from the wharf at the west end of this beautiful lake. Then, after running aground, and lying there for nearly five hours, we were lifted by the rising tide and carried safely onward with-out any other mishap till we landed safely at the old town of Barraneas, in Florida.

We landed and went into camp near
Pensacola, an old, dilapidated town, then
almost descried of its inhabitants. Here
we remained for three weeks. During this

we remained for three weeks. During this time we were kept busy with company drill, regimental drill, and brigade drill. At this place we feasted on the succulent oyster, fresh from the salt waters of the Gulf. Here also were held some of the liveliest religious meetings we ever knew. The Chaplains of the different regiments united their efforts and thousands of the soldiers were converted, and many were haptized in the beautiful waters of Florida.

After 21 days we started overland for Blakely and Mobile, cavalry in front, followed by the light artillery, which was followed by the heavy artillery and wagontrain of supplies.

On this march the roads were through a very sandy country; and after so many

to the wagons and 40 to 60 men took hold of these ropes and pulled teams and wagons

The President has decided that it will be impossible for him to go to Nashville, impossible for him to go to Nashville, impossible for him to go to Nashville, in assistance furnished the teams we later than the property of them in these wayside skir mishes. During the fighting and fatigularies and early on the morning of the lift the area of the property of the morning of the lift the second of the lift the engineers attempted to place a bridge, but failed; then bombardment was tried, and later the 7th (not 6th) Mich. crossed in boats, drove away the enemy from the bank, drove away the enemy from the bank, drove away the enemy form the bank, drove away the enemy form the bank, drove away the enemy from the bank are the property of the life the reminers attempted to place a bridge, but failed; then bombardment was tried, and later the 7th (not 6th) Mich. crossed in boats, drove away the enemy from the bank, drove away the enemy from the place a bridge, but failed; then bombardment was tried, and later the 7th (not 6th) Mich. crossed in boats, drove away the enemy from the bank, and the bridge was completed; then bombardment was tried, and later the 7th (not 6th) Mich. crossed in boats, drove away the enemy for the enemy failed; then bombardment was tried, and later the 7th (not 6th) Mich. crossed in boats, drove away the enemy failed; then bombardment was tried, and later the 7th (not 6th) Mich. crossed in boats, drove away the enemy failed; then bombardment was tried, an

town of Blakely invested. During night the 114th Ohio was moved to the night the 114th Onio was moved to the left of the line for some purpose. The night was dark, and before we knew it we were almost against the rebs—so near them that our officers gave their commands in whispers, which were repeated by the men in whispers to each other. In a short time we had moved back and to the left; there we want to work throwing up breast. there we went to work throwing up breast-works, and by daylight we had very good

orotection.

We now settled down to a regular siege. Each day we made some improvements to our breastworks, and at night we advanced nearer the enemy until we were within 180 rods of their works. On the night of April 7, the enemy feeling that we were too ancomfortably close (for our muskets kept their heads below their breastworks) they made a sally to break through our lines and escape; they came out of their works in force. "Then there was hurrying to and fro." We charged them in the darkness of

and a row of ears of corn will run around the ferrule. Other figures will appear in the form of a horseshoe. The Confederalso. All this work is to be engraved on a line of nine forts reach-It is now decided, on account of the narrow majority in the House and on account of a feeling that the hand of the Speaker should be strengthened as much as possible, to readout the B. It is now decided, on account of a feeling that the hand of the small city of Blakely. Our line was situated about half a mile north of the line of forts, which were built of courts and the situated about half a mile north of the line of forts, which were built of courts are situated about half a mile north of the line of forts, which were built of courts are situated about half a mile north of the line of forts, which were built of courts are situated about half a mile north of the line of forts. ing from one end of the imaginary

peaker should be strengthened as much peaker should be strengthened as much is possible, to rendopt the Reed rules in their entirety.

There are 122 new men in the House—6 Republicans and 66 Democrats.

Representative David A. De Armond, of Missouri, arrived in the city last week, and opened his headquarters for a canvass for tected by riflepits.

Forcing them out of these pits at the Forcing them out of these pits at the

for us this moat contained no water, for it was located in a sandy soil, and the rain soaked away as fast as it fell, although the rain had been falling for several days

sences which assist the stomach in digesting all wholesome food before it has time to ferment and sour.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by druggists, full-sized packages at 50 cents. They are also excellent for invalids and children. A book on stomach disease and thousands of testimonials of genuine and the contents of war, were surrendered.

Leaving the prisoners under guard, we proceeded to the town of Blakely, a mile farther to the east, where we took charge of the whisky stored there; the barrels were surrendered.

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Leaving the prisoners under guard, we proceeded to the town of Blakely, a mile farther to the east, where we took charge of the whisky stored there; the barrels were surrendered. Representative Tawney, Minnesota, says that Expansion is an accomplished Returning to the forts, we started with

Inci. Only the question of administration is now in issue. The Democratic Representatives who have so far come in, express themselves strongly against making the question of Mr. Roberts' and a party matter. Still, if may be invesselible to be a control of the control of the

MME. RUPPERT'S FACE BLEACH.



MME. A. RUPPERT says: "I appreciate the fact that there are thousands and adies in the United States that would like to try my world-renowned FACE BLEACH, but have been kept from doing so on account of the price, which is \$2.00 per bottle, or 3 bottles taken together, \$5.00. In order that all of these may have an op-portunity I will give to every caller, absolutely free, during this month, a sample bottle, and in order to supply those living outside of city, or in any part of the world, I will send it safely packed, plain wrapper, all charges prepaid, on receipt of 25c., silver or stamps."

> In every case of freckles, pimples, moth, sallowness, black-heads, acne, eczema, oiliness, or roughness, or any discoloration or disease of the skin, and wrinkles (not caused by facial expression) FACE BLEACH removes absolutely. It does not cover up, as cosmetics do, but is a cure. Address all communications or call on

MME. A. RUPPERT, Dept. K. 6 East 14th Street, New York.

Some Incidents in Which the Second Division, Second Corps, Took Part at Freder

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In a recent issue Lieut. S. W. Northrup says: "Has it been forgotten that 80 picked men of the 89th N. Y. crossed in four pontoon boats, charged the enemy, and captured 100 prisoners on the afternoon of Dec. 12, 1862, before the pontoon bridge had been put in

a very sandy country; and after so many feet had trodden over the same road the ground became cut up, so that the heavy artillery and wagons had to be helped through; for this purpose heavy ropes from 100 feet to 150 feet long were fastened to the very briefly I will tell the affair as I remember it. I am not questioning the truth of the comrade's statement, and only desire to know the facts and have a clear understanding of them.

understanding of them.

I believe the 89th N. Y. belonged to the Ninth Corps, and there were several bridges also, I believe. I have personal knowledge of but one—the one on which I crossed. through the soft places; the wagons and artillery wagons sank to the axletrees in the soft, deep, sandy soil.

Several battles occurred on the way in which the Johnnies were compelled to "skedaddle"; not all, however, for we captage of the same o

the left The Antarctic is Practically an Unknown

Scribner's,
The actual existence of a land corresponding to what is charted as Graham Land is a matter of considerable doubt. On the map it extends from the 69th paralle of latitude, northward 400 miles. But Alexander I. Land, the southern termina-tion, is an island, and we saw no land eastward. The character of the land enstward. The character of the land which may or may not exist between this and the newly discovered Belgica Strait is in doubt. It offers scientific and com-mercial prospects promised by no other

new polar region.

Mobile.

We arrived at New Orleans about 8 o'clock p. m. Here a heavy detail was made to unload the baggage and transfer it to the train in waiting. The baggage consisted of mules, wagons, cannon, munitions, etc. By 11 o'clock p. m. we had all transferred from the steamboats to the train of flat cars.

At 1 o'clock a. m. that old familiar call was heard—"All aboard!" In a short space of time we were whirling across the peninsula to the head of Lake Ponchartain. Here another transfer of baggage was made—this time from the cars to a lake steamer.

At DANGEROUS PASSAGE.

The works we had occupied the works we had occupied the works we had occupied the siege, but as we passed the space of the creamference of the globe. In a territory of this extent, even under the most hopeless spread of snow, would it not be strange if something the battlefield. Such sights! There were men who wore the blue lying by the side of the battlefield. Such sights of those who were the gray, all so swollen that none were recognizable, except by the clothing they wore. And such sights of the continent. We are led into none were recognizable, except by the clothing they wore. And such sights of the continent the dead as I never wish to see again.—E.

A. STONEBURNER, Sidney, Ind.

A DANGEROUS PASSAGE.

satisfy explorers.

Enderby Land and Kemp Land furnish other problems. They are probably not fixed to the continent, for the American, Morrell, found open sea below them; but whether they are isolated islands or parts of an archipelago remains to be ascortained. Does Peter Island exist? The "Belgica" drifted close to the position assigned to it by Bellingshausen, but saw no land. These are but a few examples of the many geographical problems to be solved in the far South.



allowed in one day. He is at the Pension Office each day looking up neglected and ejected cases. He uses all evidence on file. No fee until you get your money. If you vant to apply for a pension, or have your case JOSEPH H. HUNTER, Attorney, Washington, D. C.





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